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Country programme document for Viet Nam (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Viet Nam is a lower middle-income country, classified in the medium human development bracket with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of $2,109[1] and Human Development Index of 0.666[2] (116 of 188 countries ranked in the 2015 Human Development Report). Viet Nam's Millennium Development Goals performance has been exceptional, with the majority of targets met in full and many ahead of time. Between 1993 and 2015, the percentage of Vietnamese living below the national poverty line declined from 58.1 to 7.1 per cent.[3] Since 1990, Viet Nam has enjoyed one of the most successful transitions from central planning to a market economy. After a recent slowdown, the economy rebounded with a real GDP growth rate of 6.7 per cent[4] in 2015. Projections in the Government's Socio Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2016-2020 indicate that this level of economic growth will be maintained in the context of recent accession to trade agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership, and the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Economic Community.

2. Despite Viet Nam's remarkable achievements, development challenges remain, including an unfinished Millennium Development Goal agenda and persistent disparities of ethnicity, gender and locality. The SEDP 2016-2020 aspires to build an inclusive and sustainable development model balancing economic, social and environmental imperatives so that all citizens benefit from development gains. Strengthening resilience to economic and climate-related shocks is essential to this development vision. While income poverty has fallen dramatically, vulnerabilities to adverse economic events and natural disasters have risen, exacerbated by climate change and environmental degradation. Three quarters of the population are near poor or lower middle-income, lacking resilience to shocks.[5] New forms of social, economic and environmental deprivation have emerged in urban areas, affecting labour migrants and informal sector workers, particularly women.

3. As the population becomes better educated, connected and more prosperous, peoples' expectations for improved service delivery, cleaner and safer living conditions and responsive institutions have risen. Viet Nam's continued successful transition requires overcoming systemic bottlenecks in governance. These include the low implementation capacity at subnational levels; fragmentation of administrative mandates and ineffective coordination across sectors; insufficient social accountability and citizen engagement – especially by women and youth – in policymaking and oversight; and indirect forms of gender bias and discrimination against marginalized groups.

4. Disparities by ethnicity, gender and locality, unequal access to services and growing vulnerability prevent full realization of Viet Nam's development potential and the Sustainable Development Goals. While inequality has not increased significantly in recent years,[6] disparities between population groups hinder the achievement of Goals 1, 5 and 10. Poverty among ethnic minorities, especially in remote areas, remains more than three times the national rate.[7] Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals was also off-track in these areas, lagging far behind national performance. Similar gaps are seen in access to key services and non-income deprivations (multidimensional poverty headcount of 21.3 per cent versus 50.9 per cent for ethnic minorities).[8] Sizeable regional differences remain; the Mekong River Delta has the highest multidimensional poverty headcount of 41.6 per cent versus 5.7 per cent in the Red River Delta. Gender disparities compound these differences; women have lower labour market participation rates (73 versus 82.2 per cent for men[9]) and their pay lags behind men's by 20 per cent.[10]

[1] GDP at current prices from 'Socio-Economic Situation in 2015', General Statistics Office, 2015.
[2] UNDP, Human Development Report 2015.
[3] Viet Nam Household and Living Standards Survey (VHLSS), General Statistics Office, 2015.
[4] Socio-Economic Situation in 2015, General Statistics Office 2015.
[5] Viet Nam National Human Development Report 2015.
[6] Gini coefficient of 35.6 (2012).
[7] Based on the latest survey to include disaggregated data (VHLSS 2012), national headcount of 11.1 per cent and ethnic minorities headcount of 34.6 per cent. Based on VHLSS 2014, the poverty headcount was 7.1 per cent (disaggregated data not available). Source for both sets of data: General Statistics Office.
[8] Viet Nam National Human Development Report 2015
[9] Ibid.

5. Vulnerability is not limited to the poor. Two thirds[11] of the workforce remain in the informal sector and only one fifth[12] of workers are covered by social insurance. State-funded social assistance is limited to the poorest households. This leaves a majority of the population, especially lower-middle-income groups, without effective social protection. Household resilience to economic or environmental shocks is low, and current patterns of growth might not produce equitable outcomes. Policy actions in line with Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 8 are required to promote productive employment, adopt new technology and improve social services and social protection for the poor and vulnerable. There is untapped potential in the demographic dividend of Viet Nam's young population, in creating more space for public and private sector innovation and in promoting environmentally sustainable jobs.

6. Viet Nam's socioeconomic model contributes to high carbon emissions and environmental degradation, while increasing disaster risks and undermining opportunities for sustainable development. The country is at a critical juncture where policy choices on infrastructure, energy, urbanization, production and consumption will shape the success of its transition towards green, low-emission and climate-resilient development. The economy is heavily dependent on fossil fuels. Viet Nam is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change and weather-related losses.[13] The Mekong River Delta is chronically susceptible to climate-induced flooding, putting at severe risk millions of people, critical infrastructure and agricultural production. More frequent and intense climate disruptions already exact a heavy toll on economic and social development. Disasters have caused losses of about 1.5 per cent of GDP annually[14] over the last three decades. Women and girls are more likely to be affected by the negative impacts of climate change and disasters.[15] In urban settings, vulnerabilities are exacerbated by poor investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and insufficiently risk-informed spatial planning.

7. Without changes to its carbon-intensive growth trajectory, Viet Nam will become a major regional greenhouse gas emitter, with a projected fourfold increase[16] in net emissions between 2010 and 2030. This will jeopardize its achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 13 and contributions under the Paris Agreement. Environmental degradation and pollution continue to impact livelihood opportunities and people's health. Citizens are calling upon the Government for more effective environmental protection and green investment to improve their quality of life. Insufficient access to climate finance and cleaner technology, coupled with weak integration of climate resilience and green growth into development planning, threaten to undermine Viet Nam's socioeconomic progress. The causes include the undervalued contribution of natural resources and environmental health to overall prosperity, and weak legal enforcement, policy coordination and public engagement in policy processes.

8. Government systems and institutions need to keep pace with rising public expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability. Viet Nam's economic development has not been fully accompanied by improvements in governance performance, as evidenced by results of the Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) data over the period 2011-2015. To address people's increasing expectations for responsive and effective governance, meaningful engagement in decision-making at all levels is becoming increasingly important. While more non-state associations are contributing to national development, they operate without an effective legal framework. Mechanisms for participation in policymaking – from prioritization to implementation and accountability – are limited, especially for women, youth and ethnic minorities. Women's representation in political leadership is below

[10] UN-Women, Report on Gender Equality and Inclusive Growth, 2016.
[11] Viet Nam National Human Development Report 2015.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Viet Nam Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation, Viet Nam Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and UNDP, 2015.
[14] Viet Nam's intended nationally determined contribution, submitted to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015.
[15] Factsheet: Women and Natural Disasters in Viet Nam, UN-Women 2011, and Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in Viet Nam, Oxfam and United Nations Viet Nam, 2012.
[16] Viet Nam Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2014.

national targets, e.g., 24 per cent of National Assembly seats are held by women against the target of 35 per cent in the National Gender Equality Strategy.[17]

9. While Viet Nam increasingly has aligned its legal framework with international human rights norms, the 2014 universal period review showed gaps in meeting the agreed obligations under core conventions. Fulfilment of human rights is hindered by insufficient policies, ineffective implementation mechanisms and limited capacities. Corruption remains a key concern, highlighted in both national and international research. More than 40 per cent of citizens surveyed indicate that informal payments are needed to obtain state employment or public health-care services.[18] Viet Nam ranks 112 of 168 countries in the Transparency International 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index and its score has not improved over the past four years.[19] Mechanisms for increasing transparency and accountability in planning, implementing and monitoring public expenditures, as well as measures to mitigate sector-specific corruption risks, are insufficient.

10. UNDP enjoys trusted partnerships with the Government, civil society[20] and other development actors, and has successfully implemented a policy advisory model with programmes geared towards upstream policy advice. The policy-oriented approach has allowed UNDP to remain relevant and responsive to the changing context of Viet Nam as a middle-income country.[21] Its achievements during the previous country programme period include helping to develop new approaches to tackling poverty by introducing multidimensional methods to complement income-based measures, resulting in better targeting of policies. In 2015, UNDP supported the adoption of a Millennium Development Goal Acceleration Plan for ethnic minorities as an essential step towards realizing the commitment of the Sustainable Development Goals to leave no one behind.

11. The country programme is built around an integrated and cross-thematic approach to advancing Viet Nam's sustainable development agenda. The UNDP-Viet Nam partnership in this programme cycle will set the stage for nationalizing the Sustainable Development Goals. The country's strong track record in localizing the Millennium Development Goals, growing engagement with international human rights bodies and resounding support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework, provide a unique opportunity to further Viet Nam's international integration. UNDP will facilitate this agenda by serving as a connector of national and international knowledge and innovation.

12. UNDP will target its support to the poor, defined by income and multidimensional deprivations; the vulnerable, defined as groups exposed to climatic risks (primarily ethnic minorities living in isolated areas, dependent on ecosystems threatened by climate change); and near-poor and lower middle-income groups at high risk of falling back into poverty (informal sector workers with limited social protection, especially women and urban migrants). These groups also experience limited socio-political participation and lack access to quality legal services. Interventions to support the poor and vulnerable will be informed by provincial Human Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index metrics, as well as UNDP survey data gauging provincial governance, public administration and the quality of justice services. UNDP will focus on enlarging space for civic participation and rights awareness, and empowering communities to shape the decisions that affect them.

13. The systematic use of citizens' experiences as evidence for effective policy advocacy has allowed UNDP to develop the case for reform. This approach has influenced several UNDP policy reform initiatives, including citizen-centred surveys (e.g., PAPI and the Justice Index), and documented community feedback for policy change. Citizen feedback mechanisms will be applied across new programmes to provide decision makers with credible evidence to inform policy

[17] The National Gender Equality Strategy set targets of 30 per cent for 2011 and 35 per cent by 2016.
[18] Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI), UNDP, 2014.
[19] Corruption Perception Index 2015, Transparency International 2015.
[20] Primarily represented by political, social, professional and mass organizations in Viet Nam.
[21] UNDP Viet Nam assessment of development results 2015.

choices. In line with the recommendation of the 2015 assessment of development results (ADR), UNDP will focus on bringing different actors together to address institutional fragmentation and overlaps, and promote the role of civil society as an important partner in development. Gender analysis will be an integral component of the country programme. The ADR noted that the overall UNDP contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment should be increased, requiring a major shift in allocation of resources at all levels and across programmes in the new cycle.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The country programme is aligned with the Government's SEDP 2016-2020 and contributes to the One United Nations Strategic Plan, 2017-2021. It recognizes the changing role of the United Nations system in Viet Nam's middle-income context and reflects the evolving partnership landscape characterized by declining grant and concessional finance. UNDP will further develop its partnership with the Government to respond to emerging needs and ensure that successful initiatives are taken to scale, including with domestic resources. As noted by the 2015 ADR, upstream policy advice has been instrumental in delivering results at scale; further scaling-up will incorporate strategies to expand partnerships and address policy implementation bottlenecks to magnify impact.

15. At its core, the country programme will support Viet Nam to complete the unfinished Millennium Development Goal agenda and advance towards the 2030 Agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals provide a platform for multiple stakeholder and rights-based engagement, and an opportunity for cross-cutting development solutions. UNDP is well positioned to partner with the Government across branches and sectors to unlock the country's full potential for inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient development. UNDP will promote a whole-of-government approach, a stronger civil society and more prominent role of women and youth to deliver on the ambition of the Sustainable Development Goals. Realizing the untapped potential of domestic revenue will be a key element of this approach. UNDP will also leverage the private sector as a catalytic partner and an investor to scale up development solutions. Impact investment and crowdsourcing platforms will be pursued as part of the scaling-up approach.

16. Viet Nam has much to share with other countries by way of its experiences in poverty reduction, disaster risk management and use of evidence-based policy tools. UNDP will systematically promote these practices through South-South and triangular cooperation and build Viet Nam's institutional capacities for such partnerships. Viet Nam can apply successful practices from other countries to catalyse improvements in human development, realize the benefits of green development and enlarge the space for civic engagement. Beyond South-South and triangular cooperation, UNDP will continue to promote Viet Nam's lead role in regional and global development forums.

17. In Viet Nam's context as an advanced Delivering as One country, UNDP will intensify synergies with other United Nations organizations through targeted joint programming, advocacy and monitoring and evaluation. The country programme will contribute to three interrelated outcomes of the One United Nations Strategic Plan for Viet Nam, aiming to address poverty and inequalities; enhance citizen participation and protection of rights; and promote sustainable low-carbon development while strengthening resilience of the targeted groups

Outcome 1: Poverty eradication and greater socioeconomic equity

18. Successfully tackling persistent income and multidimensional poverty, disparities between areas and groups and growing vulnerability requires Viet Nam to take policy actions to ensure more inclusive and equitable growth and achieve Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10. Drawing on the UNDP comparative advantage and analysis of policy, institutional and delivery bottlenecks,[22] three sets of supportive activities can be identified.

[22] Viet Nam Common Country Assessment 2015.

19. UNDP will assist the Government and communities to scale up solutions to address high levels of poverty in ethnic minority areas. UNDP will focus on improving the effectiveness of the National Targeted Programmes (NTPs) on Sustainable Poverty Reduction and on New Rural Development, in which significant public funds are distributed to assist low-income and excluded communities nationwide. UNDP support to NTPs will emphasize productive capacities and livelihoods, and promote the empowerment of ethnic minority women and men. UNDP will facilitate the replication of locally appropriate models of community-led development via South-South and technical cooperation approaches. This will help to realize women's untapped potential for expanded production and delivering social and human development improvements.

20. UNDP will foster the application of innovative multidimensional methods for targeting poverty reduction programmes and policies. This will contribute to government efforts to eradicate pockets of extreme poverty and address new forms of exclusion in fast-growing cities. Working with leading urban administrations, the private sector and civil society, UNDP will help to identify and scale up innovative cross-sectoral solutions, under a liveable cities model, bringing together multiple dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals to address urban poverty, governance, greening and resilience. In concert with development partners, UNDP will advance a broader policy agenda to expand economic opportunities for equitable growth.

21. UNDP will support the roll-out of the Government's Master Plan for Social Assistance Reform to deliver transformational changes to the social protection system. Building on its experience with institutional reform and strong United Nations partnerships, UNDP will promote a life-cycle-based approach and increased public investment, enabling higher transfer levels and universal coverage. UNDP will thereby contribute to strengthening the resilience of the near-poor and lower middle-income groups, preventing them from falling back into poverty.

Outcome 2: Low-carbon, resilient and environmentally sustainable development

22. UNDP will promote low-carbon and climate-resilient development to improve people's well-being and expand the benefits of a more sustainable economy. Early implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 13 under the Paris Agreement will be accelerated by scaling up renewable energy, realizing efficiency gains in industry and transportation and promoting clean technology transfer and environmental standards. UNDP will facilitate partnerships with businesses and civil society and assist the Government to enact more effective policies and regulations, including through fiscal tools and a 'carbon tax'. UNDP will initiate awareness campaigns to promote behavioural change towards sustainable consumption, especially among the growing middle class.

23. Action to promote adaptation and resilience to climate change and disaster risks will focus on empowering the poor and vulnerable groups. UNDP will support the application and scaling-up of gender-sensitive, community and ecosystem-based approaches in the implementation of the National Programmes on Storm and Flood-Resilient Housing and on Protection and Development of Coastal Forests. Innovative data collection, mapping and vulnerability assessment tools to measure and track risks, including potential loss and damage, will be further strengthened, and regional cooperation to promote spatial planning and investment will be enhanced. In Viet Nam's rapidly urbanizing environment, UNDP will work with other partners to advance climate-resilient and green urban management at scale as part of the broader liveable cities concept.

24. UNDP will continue to help strengthen institutional capacity and coordination, emphasizing partnerships with all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, to scale up solutions in biodiversity conservation, environmental protection and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Responding to growing public concerns over environmental deterioration, UNDP will design an environmental performance monitoring index for sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources. This approach will harness greater transparency and public oversight for environmental management.

25. Through targeted policy advice and technical assistance, UNDP will assist the Government to mobilize, track and make more effective use of all available and potential sources of climate

finance, including public/private domestic and international finance, accelerating low-emission and resilient development pathways and environmental protection.

Outcome 3: Institutional accountability, people's voice and access to justice

26. UNDP will broaden the space for public participation in policy dialogue and strengthen responsive governance in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16. Following successful delivery of PAPI and the Justice Index, UNDP will promote accountability and foster evidence-based policy formulation through further innovations in public consultation, linking citizens to decision makers and service providers via interactive technology and social media.

27. UNDP will work with the Government and civil society to support national strategies to combat corruption in both the public and private sectors. Responding to the growing interest by other countries in PAPI, UNDP will facilitate South-South knowledge exchange on social accountability tools and monitoring of Goal 16. UNDP will build on its past work in public administration reform to support citizen-centred public service delivery as part of the liveable cities model.

28. To promote Sustainable Development Goal 16 targets, including the protection of fundamental freedoms in accordance with national legislation and international agreements, UNDP will facilitate inclusive policy and legal reform dialogues and support compliance with human rights obligations. UNDP will partner with the Government, civil society and academia as part of a multi-stakeholder effort to enhance the rule of law and legal rights awareness. UNDP will support access to justice by vulnerable groups, strengthening the capacity of the executive and the judiciary to provide improved legal services, especially to women and youth. To support gender-responsive justice, UNDP will promote women's representation and gender awareness in the justice sector.

29. UNDP will promote youth and women in leadership roles in the political and administrative spheres through empowerment and capacity development, and by addressing barriers and stereotypes such as those on gender, ethnicity and sexual orientation. UNDP will continue to act as convener of development partners on human rights, and harness synergies with other United Nations organizations on women's empowerment (Sustainable Development Goal 5), safe cities (Goal 11) and due process in justice (Goal 16).

30. Building on Millennium Development Goal localization success and in line with the mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support approach, UNDP will support a national monitoring and evaluation framework for Sustainable Development Goal performance and progressive integration of related targets in central and local planning and budgeting. This includes establishing a baseline and roadmap. Recognizing that the Goals call for intersectoral approaches and policy coherence, UNDP will champion whole-of-government actions towards the 2030 Agenda, including necessary public engagement.

III. Programme and risk management

31. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities with respect to country programme are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework, including social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism.

32. The country programme will be nationally executed to ensure national ownership and accountability for achieving Viet Nam's development results. Adjusting the business model to a middle-income country context and building on current strengths, UNDP will provide a combined offer of policy advice, evidence and research, drawing on international experiences, and implementation services that integrate partnership approaches to scale up proven development solutions. UNDP will increasingly deliver on-demand services to enhance development

effectiveness, accelerate national programmes (co)financed by the Government, and cooperate at subnational level in addressing local development challenges.

33. The country programme will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government's aid coordinating agencies. Different implementation modalities, e.g., national, direct or non-governmental organization implementation, will be selected to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UNDP contributions to development results. Implementing partners will be selected on the basis of comparative advantage and capacities, and with a view to building sustainable impact. When required, UNDP will support national implementing partners in addressing capacity gaps in line with the harmonized approach to cash transfers. As the primary means of programme management is through UNDP staff, allocations in the form of direct project costs will be applied to maintain the necessary human resources.

34. UNDP will harness knowledge and innovation to generate new development solutions relevant in a middle-income context, including an offer of development support services to accelerate delivery of national programmes. UNDP will apply results-oriented management and an issue-based approach to programming, drawing on its policy advisory capacity, as recommended by the 2015 ADR. Inter-disciplinary teams will work on topics such as human rights and urban development.

35. The decline in grant official development assistance necessitates greater national responsibility for financing development using domestic resources, with opportunities to optimize resource management, but also risks that vital capacity development needs go unmet. In this context, UNDP will seize opportunities to expand partnerships with the Government, private sector and international financial institutions, investing UNDP regular resources in innovative solutions while leveraging other funding for scaling up assistance.

36. Given Viet Nam's chronic vulnerability to disasters and climate disruptions, UNDP will work with United Nations partners to execute a joint business continuity plan for uninterrupted delivery of support. Fast-track procedures can be adopted to provide timely response in emergency situations and to meet urgent demands for assistance. These measures supplement UNDP institutional and capacity development support for disaster risk reduction.

37. UNDP works on sensitive policy issues, with potential risks to perceptions of its impartiality, one of the organization's greatest assets. To mitigate this risk, UNDP will develop and continually adjust its programme-specific risk management strategies based on institutional context analysis.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. Country programme monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are integral to the results framework of the One United Nations Strategic Plan, including requisite M&E reporting and quality assurance actions. This Strategic Plan has adopted relevant current indicators for the Sustainable Development Goal targets.[23] As per the 2015 ADR, particular attention will be given to measuring the results of UNDP support to upstream policymaking and gender equality. UNDP will contribute to the development and monitoring of relevant United Nations results group workplans to ensure coordination, joint programming and harmonized result-based management (RBM) approaches. Joint M&E and national RBM capacity development will be supported in coordination with Government and other United Nations partners.

39. As recommended in the 2015 ADR, UNDP will strengthen M&E practices to generate data and evidence through: (a) periodic reviews and midterm and/or final evaluations and joint United Nations actions; and (b) fully costed evaluations covering all outcome areas, including full evaluations of large-scale projects.

40. Monitoring and evaluation of the country programme will be aligned with the indicators, baselines and targets defined in the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017. Indicators will be

[23] Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1).

disaggregated by sex and other variables, where applicable. Use of national data and M&E systems will be maximized, and capacity for quality data generation will be developed. Building on the UNDP citizen feedback initiatives, options for innovative data collection through modern technology will be pursued for tracking progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the contributions of UNDP to development results.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Viet Nam (2017-2021)

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SEDP) 2016-2020 Priority 5: Promote cultural and social development, improve people's living standards				
ONE UNITED NATIONS STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 1.1. By 2021, all people benefit from inclusive and equitable social protection systems and poverty reduction services, which will reduce multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAN OUTCOME INDICATOR(S),[24] BASELINES, TARGET(S)[25]	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS *(including indicators, baselines targets)***	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions **Baseline (2012):** 21.3% (National Human Development Report 2015) **Target:** 12.3% (reduction in poverty rate by at least 1% per year)	• Ministry of Labour, the Disabled and Social Affairs administrative data *(annual)* • General Statistics Office, Viet Nam Household Living Standards survey data *(biennial)*	**1.1: National Targeted Programmes (NTPs) reduce entrenched and extreme poverty in ethnic minority and remote communities, especially among women** Extent to which NTP systems and institutional measures are implemented at the national and subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods for women and men **Baseline (2015):** 1 (Inadequate) **Target:** 4 (Largely) **Source:** Gender-disaggregated NTP monitoring data. **1.2: National and subnational systems, institutions and policies reduce multidimensional poverty, exclusion and inequality, particularly for urban settings** Number of gender-disaggregated national and subnational baselines and diagnostics carried out to inform policy responses **Baseline (2015):** 2 (one national and one urban) **Target:** 8 (including at least 2 cross-sectoral liveable city programmes) **Source:** Project M&E data. **1.3: Social protection is progressively expanded based on a life-cycle approach and universal floor coverage.**	Ministry of Labour, the Disabled and Social Affairs; Ministry of Planning and Investment; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; General Statistics Office (at central and provincial levels); Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Training; General Statistics Office, Viet Nam Social Insurance (at central and provincial level); National Assembly and People's Councils; Ethnic minority communities, self-help groups; Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences and other think tanks and academic institutions; civil society and mass organizations; UNICEF, UN-Women, UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO and other United Nations agencies; World Bank, Governments of Ireland, Australia and other partners.	**Regular resources: $9,400,000** **Other resources: $30,000,000**

[24] Indicators correlate to Sustainable Development Goal indicators and are numbered accordingly.
[25] As per the final draft of the One United Nations Strategic Plan measurement framework.

		Number of women and men benefiting from regular life-cycle social assistance cash transfers (disaggregated by scheme) **Baseline (2014):** 1.7 million women/1 million men **Target:** 2.6 million women/1.1 million men **Source:** Master Plan for Social Assistance Reform		
SEDP 2016-2020 Priority 6: Actively respond to climate change, prevent disasters, strengthen natural resource management and environmental protection				
ONE UNITED NATIONS STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 2.1. By 2021, Viet Nam has accelerated its transition to low-carbon and green development, and enhanced its adaptation and resilience to climate change and natural disasters, with a focus on empowering the poor and vulnerable groups.				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.				
11.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services **Baseline (2015):** 0.75% (2006-2015, average) **Target:** Under 0.6% (2012-2021, average). **15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area** **Baseline (2013):** 40.7% of total land area **Target:** 42% of total land area.	• Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development reporting on loss and damage *(annual)* • General Statistics Office, GDP data *(annual)* • Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development reporting on forest cover *(annual)*	**2.1: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions in key sectors and cities through low-emission and green development** **Number of tons of CO_2 equivalent reduction from UNDP-assisted expansion of renewable energy access and energy efficiency** **Baseline (2016):** 0 **Target:** 2 metric tons CO_2 equivalent reduction (aggregate reductions from UNDP interventions) **Source:** Independent evaluations and project reports. **2.2 Adaptation and resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change and disasters increased through UNDP-assisted scale up of community actions** Number of poor/vulnerable women and men gaining access to enhanced climate-resilient housing and infrastructure **Baseline (2015):** 4,080 women/3,920 men **Target:** 15,300 women/14,700 men (aggregate from UNDP interventions in climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction **Source:** Independent evaluations and project reports. Extent to which new policies and systems are in place at national and sub-national levels to support climate adaptation and risk reduction. **Baseline (2015):** 1 (index from 0 to 5) **Target:** 4 (out of 5)	Ministries of Planning and Investment; Finance; Transportation; Natural Resources and Environment; Agriculture and Rural Development; Industry and Trade; Construction; and Science and Technology; National Assembly; select provincial and local authorities; research and academic institutions; UN-Women, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNODC, UN-Habitat and other United Nations agencies; Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, private sector (national/international); civil society and mass organizations; Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund and other vertical funds; Asian Development Bank, European Union, World Bank, USAID, GIZ, Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany and other development partners.	**Regular resources: $5,560,000** **Other resources: $65,000,000**

		Source: Government policies and project reports. **2.3 Policies, systems and technologies in place to enable people to benefit from sustainable management of natural resources (forests, ecosystems), and reduced environmental and health risks** Number of women and men benefiting from UNDP-assisted sustainable management of natural resources, forests, ecosystem services, and chemicals and waste **Baseline (2015):** 23,764 women/23,008 men **Target:** 862,000 women/697,000 men (aggregate from UNDP interventions in biodiversity, environmental protection, persistent organic pollutants and REDD) **Source:** National reports to United Nations conventions, independent evaluations and project reports.		
SEDP 2016-2020 Priority 8: Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of state management activities and ensure the right to democracy of people in social development activities				
ONE UNITED NATIONS STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 4.1. By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children.				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly and local governments **Baseline (2014)**: National Assembly: 24.4% Provincial: 25.7% District: 24.6% Commune: 27.7% **Target:** 35% (at all levels) **16.6.2: Percentage of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services** **Baseline (2015)**: 74% (sampling of 10 localities in the Satisfaction Index of Public Administration Services, Ministry of Home Affairs) **Target:** 80%.	• Office of the National Assembly reports *(annual)* • Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) produced by the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and UNDP *(nationwide, annual)*	**4.1: Functions and capacity of the rule of law institutions supported, including to strengthen the protection of human rights and improve access to justice and redress** Number of women and men with access to legal aid services **Baseline (2015):** 57,695 women/63,492 men **Target:** 135,000 women/135,000 men **Source:** Ministry of Justice, project reports. **4.2: Increase in women's participation in decision-making and representation in leadership positions** Number of women benefiting from measures to support preparedness for leadership and decision-making roles **Baseline (2015):** 6,700 **Target:** 12,700 **Source:** Project reports.	Ministry of Justice at central and provincial levels; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Planning and Investment; select ministries; Government Inspectorate; Central Commission for Internal Affairs; General Statistics Office; National Assembly and People's Councils; Supreme People's Court; Supreme People's Procuracy; Viet Nam Lawyers' Association, Viet Nam Bar Federation, Women's Union, and other civil society legal aid providers; Provincial People's Committees; academic institutions and think-tanks; civil society and mass organizations; UNICEF, UNODC, UN-Women, UNFPA, ILO, and other United Nations agencies; USAID, World Bank, European Union, Government of Canada and other development partners.	**Regular resources: $8,341,000** **Other resources: $15,000,000**

		4.3: Frameworks and dialogues processes strengthened for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development Extent to which there is a strengthened environment for civic engagement, including legal/regulatory framework for civil society organizations to function in the public sphere and contribute to development, and effective mechanisms/platforms to engage civil society (with a focus on women, youth, and vulnerable groups) **Baseline (2015):** 1 (Inadequately) **Target:** 3 (Partially) **Source:** M&E data, policy/legal reform monitoring. **4.4: Legal framework improved and accountability of institutions enhanced to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders** % of deficiencies identified in United Nations Convention against Corruption gap analysis[26] are agreed to be addressed by Government **Baseline (2015):** 0% **Target:** More than 50% of identified gaps agreed to be addressed **Source:** Convention review report (Cycle 2) **4.5: National data collection, measurement and analytical systems in place to monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and to inform plans, policies and budgets at national and subnational levels** Extent to which disaggregated data is being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with the Goals **Baseline (2015):** 3 (Partially) **Target:** 4 (Largely) **Source:** General Statistics Office reporting.		

[26] Cycle 2 gap analysis, chapters II and V, to be undertaken in 2016.